

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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COUNTRY	Poland	REPORT NO.	
SUBJECT	Identification, Location, and Description of KBW Units	DATE DISTR.	30 June 1953
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1. The Internal Security Corps (Korpus Bezpieczenstwa Wewnetrznego -- KBW) consisted of:

- a. Thirteen regiments, three brigades, two separate battalions
- b. An officers' school in Legnica (Liegnitz) (the name did not indicate that it was a KBW school)
- c. A training center for advanced courses for officers and NCO's in Szczytno /5334N-2100E/.

In addition, the organization of a KBW cavalry squadron was begun in the spring of 1952 in Przasnysz /5302N-2053E/.

2. The following is a list of KBW units, their history, and their locations. Because of reorganizations, some regiments have disappeared, i.e., have been converted into brigades. As of May 1952, the KBW had between 20,000 and 25,000 men.

- a. 1st KBW Brigade at Gora Kalwarja /5159N-2114E/, near Warsaw. This brigade has been in its present location since March 1947. From 1945 to 1947, a motorized regiment with tanks, armored cars, and small tanks was there. This regiment was reorganized into the 1st KBW Brigade. [] does not know the [] of the brigade. Its commander in May 1952 was Lt. Col. (fnu) Kowalski.

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- b. 2nd KBW Regiment has been located in Bialystok since 1950. The commander of the regiment was Major (fnu) Pliskin; the chief of staff was Jerzy Zagorski; the deputy political commander was Captain (fnu) Sowula. [redacted] This regiment was formed from the 2nd KBW Brigade, located in Bialystok from 1947 to 1950. From 1945 to December 1946, it had been a regiment and was located in the same place. This regiment was originally formed from an operational battalion upon its reorganization in 1946. At that time, the KBW regiment was called Interior Forces (Wojska Wewnetrzna).
- c. 3rd KBW Brigade has been in Lublin /5115N-2234E/ since 1947. It was created upon the reorganization of a KBW regiment which was stationed in the same place and which existed as a regiment from 1946 to 1947, having been reorganized from an operational battalion which was located at Piotrowice /5105N-2229E/, near Lublin. [redacted] The deputy commander and political officer was Captain (fnu) Chmiel, a Communist.
- d. 4th KBW Regiment has been in Rzeszow /5002N-2200E/ since 1949. It was organized from the 4th Brigade, which was created in 1947 from the 4th regiment, which, in turn, was created from two battalions, the 5th Operational Battalion which had returned from Rumania, and the 2nd Railroad Battalion. In 1945 or 1946, the 1st Battalion in Rzeszow was annihilated by the partisans and was replaced by two battalions. [redacted] The commander was Major (fnu) Kowalewski, a Communist.
- e. 5th KBW Regiment has been in Krakow since 1946. It was created from an operational battalion which was located there. The commander was Lt. Col. (fnu) Luczewicz, a Soviet.
- f. 6th KBW Regiment has been located in Kielce /5050N-2040E/ since 1946, when it was created from an operational battalion. The commander was Major (fnu) Kurjata.
- g. 7th KBW Regiment has been in Bydgoszcz /5309N-1800E/ since 1946, when it was created from an operational battalion. The commander was Major (fnu) Sikorski.
- h. 8th KBW Regiment, in Lodz, was created in 1946 from an operational battalion.
- i. 9th KBW Regiment in Olsztyn /5347N-2029E/ was created in 1946 from the 11th Operational Battalion. The commander was Major (fnu) Dobrowolski.
- j. 10th KBW Regiment in Poznan was created in 1946 from an operational battalion. Its commander was Lt. Col. Franciszek Szymandera.
- k. 11th KBW Regiment in Jelenia Gora /5054N-1544E/, Wroclaw Voivodship, was created in 1946 from an operational battalion.
- l. 12th KBW Regiment has been in Katowice since 1946. [redacted] Its commander was Major Bronislaw Dzien, a Soviet.
- m. 13th KBW Regiment, in Szczecin since 1946, was formed from an operational battalion. Its commander was Major (fnu) Pietrowski.
- n. 14th KBW Regiment, in Gdansk since 1946, was formed from an operational battalion. Its commander was Major (fnu) Mietki.
- o. 15th KBW Regiment, in Prudnik /5019N-1734E/, Opole Voivodship, since March 1952, was organized from a battalion which had been there since 1949.
- p. Special KBW Brigade, in Warsaw, was organized in 1947 to protect the government. Prior to that time, the unit was called Government Defense Force (Wojsko Ochrony Rządu).
- q. An independent battalion in Zielona Gora /5156N-1530E/, was formed in March 1952 from a company of the 10th KBW Regiment, which was sent to Zielona Gora from Poznan in 1950. Its commander was Captain Stanislaw Zdzibel-Poznan in 1952. Its commander was Captain [redacted] in 1952.

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- r. An independent battalion in Koszalin 5412N-1611E was organized in 1950 from a battalion of the 9th KBW Regiment in Olsztyn.
- s. A cavalry squadron was being organized in Przasnysz in 1952.
3. As of 1952, KBW units were not motorized. Their only vehicles were Soviet-made 2½-ton ZIS trucks, of which a brigade had about 50 and a regiment about 40. There were no tanks in the KBW units at that time.
4. There were only two KBW schools in Poland: the officers' school and the training center. The course at the former was two years. The training center for officers and NCO's offered advanced and refresher courses which lasted from six weeks to three months.
- a. The officers' school was in Jastkow 5119N-2228E, near Lublin, in 1944. In March 1945, it was transferred to 5144N-1938E, near Lodz. In September 1945, it was moved to Legnica, where it has remained. The personnel at the school, including the instructors, was about 1,200. The school was for KBW officers only. The following was the curriculum of the officers' school:
- (1) Tactical training.
 - (2) Shooting and instruction in arms, small arms, and other arms up to the 45 mm. anti-tank gun. All arms were of Soviet types.
 - (3) Topography.
 - (4) Special tactics (how to fight partisans).
 - (5) Engineer training (trench construction).
 - (6) Political training.
 - (7) Geography.
 - (8) History.
 - (9) Anti-chemical warfare training (the gases mentioned were "imperit" and "lizit"; Prussic acid was also mentioned).
- b. The training center has been in Szczytne since 1948. From 1946 to 1947, it was an NCO school of the KBW. At the end of 1947, it was organized in its present form to serve as an advanced school for officers and men of the KBW. The total number of students and instructors at the school was about 700.
- 25X1/5. The only anti-partisan action [redacted] occurred near Lubaczow 5010N-2308E in 1947 and was directed against the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (Ukrainska Powstancza Armia -- UPA). At that time, 12,000 rebels went over to the Americans in Austria.
- 25X1. [redacted] As of May 1952, there were partisan groups in the following voivodships: Warsaw, Lublin, Krakow, Kielce, and Bialystok. They worked in small groups and presented a problem for the KBW, although their effectiveness was diminishing. They have little chance of accomplishing anything without outside aid.

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